

but not so distinctly nor so sparsely as the clypeus; frontal fovea in the form of a cuneate impression nearly as long as the scape and parallel to the margin of the eye, from which it is separated by a space as wide as the fovea itself; first joint of flagel nearly as long as the next two joints combined; the fourth to the eleventh joints of the antennæ subequal in length; the apical joint about as long as the two preceding; thorax shining and punctured, excepting the metathorax, which has a triangular rugulose area on the metanotum and is otherwise finely shagreened; hairs of tibial scopa simple, sparse, and about as long as the tibia is wide on its flat side; transverse-median vein and basal vein interstitial, as are the first transverse cubitus and the first recurrent veins; abdomen shining with a fine ripple-like sculpture and with punctures not so distinct as on the clypeus, but just about as sparse; the apical margin of the dorsal segments obscurely testaceous, the second dorsal segment depressed about one-third the distance from the apex to the base; tegument mostly black, the mandibles partly castaneous, the flagel translucent brown beneath; tarsi and claws more or less dark brown; pubescence ochreous, excepting on the face cheeks and pleura, where it is rather whitish.

*Type*—No. 12257, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Type locality, Fedor, Lee County, Tex. One specimen collected by the Rev. Birkman, April 9.

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## NEW CHALCIDOIDEA.

[Hymenoptera.]

BY J. C. CRAWFORD.

### *Leucospis robertsoni*, new species.

*Female*: Length 9 mm., ovipositor reaching beyond apex of first abdominal segment; head and abdomen metallic, thorax black, with metallic tints; pubescence yellowish; the following parts reddish: scape and basal joints of antennæ, prothorax except a black spot on each side, postscutellum and metathorax, metapleuræ, mesopleuræ behind, first abdominal segment and base of second, front and middle legs except coxæ, hind tibiæ and tarsi, margins of hind femora and apices of hind coxæ; a narrow line on rear of prothorax and narrow lines on sides and rear of mesonotum more yellowish; face below antennæ brownish, finely irregularly vertically rugose, with scattered large punctures on sides of face; above antennæ strongly metallic, rugoso-punctate; first joint of flagellum shorter than pedicel, the second about twice as long as the first; cheeks from eyes to base of mandibles longer than second joint of flagellum; eyes slightly emarginate within; prothorax without any sign of a transverse keel; mesothorax strongly coarsely rugoso-punctate; postscutellum with a semicircular raised area strongly margined, the margin reflexed and projecting;

metathorax with a high median longitudinal keel, angulate at apex; from slightly behind the middle of the keel and one on each side run forward to base of metathorax a pair of diverging keels; metathorax with many stout yellow hairs; wings deeply infuscated; hind femora hardly twice as long as broad, with a large tooth below and from this to apex with saw-like teeth; hind coxæ punctured all over; abdomen closely coarsely punctured, in places golden green.

*Male*: Very similar to the female, but the median keel on metathorax rounded behind instead of angulated. Length 9 mm.

Southern Florida; Robertson, 12821, 12891, 12892; 1 female, 2 males.

*Type*—No. 12581, U. S. National Museum.

#### LARIOPHAGUS, new genus.

*Type*—*L. texanus* Crawford.

Dorsum flattened; antennæ 13-jointed, slightly clavate, with two ring joints, pedicel longer than first joint of funicle; the mandibles distinctly four-toothed; the antennæ inserted on the middle of the face; the occipital foraminal depression immarginate; the mesonotum transverse; the parapsidal furrows only very slightly indicated anteriorly; the metathorax with a very short neck, with a median longitudinal carina, and a transverse one near base; the marginal vein distinctly longer than the postmarginal, postmarginal distinctly longer than the stigmal vein.

In Doctor Ashmead's classification of the Chalcid flies, this genus will run in the tribe Pteromalini to no. 26, where it differs from the two genera given by having the lateral folds of the metathorax complete and from *Diglochis* in having the abdomen elongate. The other genus given under this alternate, namely, *Hypopteromalus*, does not, according to Doctor Ashmead's own classification, belong to this tribe, since it has the abdomen distinctly petiolate and not sessile.

#### *Lariophagus texanus*, new species.

*Female*: Length about 2 mm.; head and thorax black, sometimes with a slight metallic tinge, especially on face beneath, the abdomen having various shades of green, coppery and purple; insect very robust; head slightly broader than the thorax; antennæ black, the scape testaceous; head and thorax with fine thimble-like punctures, those above insertion of antennæ coarser; metathorax finely reticulate, black, with a green tinge; the transverse carinæ running laterally to the apices of the lateral folds; metathoracic spiracles, small, oval; wings hyaline; legs dark; apices of femora, tibiæ, and tarsi reddish testaceous; abdomen smooth and shiny; the apical segments very finely reticulate.

*Male*: Similar in size and structure to the female.

Type locality: Victoria, Tex. Parasitic on *Larva* (*Bruchus*) *prosopis*.

Also, Victoria, Tex., bred from stems of *Leucosyris spinosus*.

*Type*—No. 12583, U. S. National Museum.